

LABOR CLARION

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No. 50

A.F.L. Legislative Program for 1943

[President William Green has made public the ten-point program which the American Federation of Labor will ask the new Congress to adopt. A summary of the program follows:]

Manpower Mobilization

During the coming months, the new manpower mobilization program will be tested. Millions of additional workers will be needed to produce increased war production quotas.

Under our present setup, workers in any particular industry or locality threatened by manpower shortages may be frozen to their jobs when the Government, management and labor agree such action is necessary. This is the democratic way.

Meanwhile, proposals are being advanced for the enactment of national service legislation involving nation-wide, compulsory job-freezing. Such complete mobilization of industrial manpower and womanpower may ultimately be necessary to win the war. Therefore, we will co-operate fully in the realization of this objective when we become convinced that such drastic action is necessary.

But we are not yet so convinced. We still do not know with any degree of accuracy what our manpower needs will be or whether our manpower resources will fall short. We urge an immediate survey to determine these facts. We further recommend registration of women to learn the availability of womanpower for service in war industries. Finally, we insist that before any compulsory work service is ordered, definite provision be made to protect the economic and social security status of the workers affected.

For these reasons we oppose enactment of national service legislation at this time.

Labor Standards

Agitation to repeal the 40-hour week standard, as provided for in the Fair Labor Standards Act and other federal laws, is being renewed. This move constitutes a threat to our entire war economy and a danger to the war production program.

The 40-hour week does not limit working time per man or per factory in war industry. It merely provides a standard for overtime pay.

The legal requirement to pay time-and-a-half overtime for hours worked in excess of 40 a week is no deterrent to employers because they pass along the costs to the Government.

Nor is the cost of overtime work an excessive burden on the Government. Savings in overhead made possible by longer hours of operation and increased production serve to reduce the unit cost of the product the Government buys.

To curtail overtime pay now will throw our war economy out of balance and disrupt the wage stabilization program. If workers lose the additional income they now receive from overtime pay, they will be forced to seek upward revision of basic wage scales to meet the high living costs and to pay their heavier taxes. Practically every worker now has greater responsibilities because wage-earners in the family have been called for service in the armed forces.

Repeal or modification of the 40-hour week standard would be equivalent to a pay cut for America's loyal soldiers of production. It would cause unrest and turmoil and embarrass the war production effort.

For these reasons, the American Federation of

Labor will oppose with all its power any attempt to impair labor standards at this critical time.

Social Security

Immediate expansion of our social security program is vital to protect the nation against post-war upheavals. Right now, as we pour all our energies into producing for war, we must take out insurance for the let-down when peace comes.

We anticipate that President Roosevelt will ask Congress to expand the social security program and we will press for the prompt adoption of such legislation.

Taxes

It costs money to fight wars and the workers of America realize that Congress will be forced again this year to impose new and heavier taxes.

The tax committee of the American Federation of Labor is now at work preparing detailed recommendations to Congress. However, even in advance of these specific proposals, we urge that the lawmakers abide by these basic principles:

1. That taxes be levied in accordance with ability to pay.
2. That excessive taxes which might cripple industry or sap the strength of the low-income groups be avoided.
3. That every effort be made to continue the War Bond program on a voluntary basis.

Price Control and Rationing

It is imperative that inflation be prevented. Skyrocketing prices for the necessities of life are just as dangerous as an attack by the enemy. We will insist on price controls that will effectively block undue advances in the cost of living. If our present program fails, we will ask Congress for a new law with teeth in it.

Rationing does not frighten labor. We know that when consumer goods become scarce in war time some method must be adopted to distribute the available supply fairly. To our minds rationing is the only democratic and just way of accomplishing this purpose.

(Continued on Page Two)

U. S. and British Labor Men to Confer at Miami

The first meeting of the U. S.-British Labor Committee will be held in Miami, Fla., coincidentally with the winter session of the American Federation of Labor executive council, beginning next Monday, A.F.L. President William Green has announced.

Green received a cablegram from Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, accepting his invitation to bring the British labor delegation to Miami at that time.

The Anglo-American Labor Committee was created last August for the purpose of uniting the policies and programs of American and British labor in support of the war effort of the United Nations. The first meeting was to have been held in Washington, D. C., last October, but was postponed.

The British delegation, all trade union officials, consists of Messrs. Citrine, Wolstencroft, Harrison, Marchbank and Conley. The A.F.L. committee includes President Green and Vice-Presidents William L. Hutcheson, George M. Harrison, Matthew Woll and Harvey W. Brown.

Report Continued Progress On Labor-Employer Truce Proposal at Sacramento

Announcement was made that progress in the truce proposal made to the employer organizations by the California State Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods during the present session of the State Legislature, which would eliminate all the controversial issues that might interfere with the Legislature's war effort, continued when committees representing labor and the employers met Monday of this week.

Personnel of Committee

Members of the two committees consisted of the following: For labor: C. J. Haggerty, California State Federation of Labor (chairman); Frank C. McDonald, State Building Trades Council; Fred Reynolds, all the Railroad Brotherhoods; J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Central Labor Council; Ken Bitter, San Diego Central Labor and Building Trades Councils; and Ray Williamson, Brotherhood of Teamsters. For the employers: Gil Rowland, San Francisco Employers' Council (chairman); William B. Hill, Electric Railroads; Vaughn Ellsworth, Farm Bureau Federation; Stan Daley, Associated Farmers; Norman Kemp, Merchants and Manufacturers; Jack Pettis, California Manufacturers' Association; Walter Little, Steel Railroads; and Ralph Taylor, Agricultural Council of California.

Adhere to Original Position

Both committees reviewed the entire legislative situation and it was said remained unanimous in their desire to adhere as far as possible to the position taken at a previous meeting, reported upon in last week's issue of the LABOR CLARION, to avoid all controversial legislation affecting labor which would disturb the morale of the people in California.

Especially encouraging was declared to be the report made by the members of the employers' committee, that they and the people they represented had no anti-labor legislation prepared nor would they prepare and submit any. This report was viewed as definitely placing the legislation aimed to destroy labor unions, already submitted, as not reflecting the views of industry and agriculture. By maintaining such a stand, the employers' representatives will be doing a signal service to discourage legislation of a kind that can only create bitterness and class hatred and dangerously interfere with the war effort.

Await Recess of Legislature

It was announced as the view of both committees that there was no way of telling what legislation was going to be submitted, or who would be its sponsor, and that it was advisable to follow the usual custom of waiting until the first session of the Legislature had recessed so that time would be available to analyze the many bills which will have been presented.

It was announced also that the employers' representatives had requested co-operation in relaxing certain restrictions in some of the State's labor laws which, because of the manpower shortage due to the war effort, they contend are constricting. They stated that this could not be construed as an attack upon organized labor but a necessary adjustment, for the duration alone, in order to obtain the needed relief to expedite the production of essential war materials.

Both committees agreed that a favorable basic foundation was laid for future discussion of legislation.

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Outline of A.F.L. 1943 Program on Legislation

(Continued from Page One)

pose. We will support every necessary rationing program.

Anti-Strike Legislation

The record of sustained production during the first year of war fully sustains labor's position that voluntary methods can accomplish a great deal more than compulsion.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, labor and management gave their solemn, joint pledge to the Commander-in-Chief that war production would not be interrupted by strikes or lockouts and that disputes would be settled by peaceful means. The President created the National War Labor Board to provide that means. It has done a magnificent job.

Time lost because of strikes and lockouts has been reduced to a tiny fraction of 1 per cent. Not a single strike was authorized or condoned by the national labor organizations. The occasional local strikes that did occur were promptly halted by the intervention of responsible labor leaders and the rule of the N.W.L.B. that it would not consider complaints until the men returned to work.

Every American worker knows now that he injures his own interests as well as the war production effort by striking even under extreme provocation.

In view of the record of the past year and the splendid, co-operative spirit manifested by the overwhelming majority of America's workers it would be foolhardy for Congress to upset the apple-cart now by enacting compulsory anti-strike legislation.

We pledge that in the coming year American workers will live up to their responsibilities as soldiers of production to a higher degree even than last year.

Wage Stabilization

The greatest tribute that could be paid to the patriotic spirit of the workers of our country is the fact that the drastic wage stabilization program was put into effect last October with scarcely a ripple of protest.

Labor willingly accepted this major sacrifice because of the assurance that inequities and inequalities would be considered and rectified on the merits of each case through the machinery of the National War Labor Board. We have confidence in the N.W.L.B. because it is the one government war agency in which labor is fairly represented and has a voice in forming policies and making decisions.

It is our hope that the effective administration of

the wage stabilization program by the N.W.L.B. will serve as an example for any future war programs that may be undertaken.

Post-War Reconstruction

A special post-war committee of the American Federation of Labor is now preparing recommendations for a sweeping program of peace reconstruction that can be put into effect as soon as the war ends.

Such a program must be ready for action to prevent the collapse of industry and to put America back on the road to peaceful progress.

We urge that Congress authorize an immediate investigation and survey of the possibilities of producing for peace on the same scale as the nation is now producing for war. We earnestly suggest that the leaders of industry and labor be given full opportunity to present constructive recommendations.

Poll Tax Repeal

America must erase the blot of the poll tax at once if it expects to face the world as a sincere advocate for freedom and democracy. A bill to accomplish this purpose was passed by the House in the last session and blocked in the Senate only by a filibuster. That disgraceful episode permitted our enemies to shame us. It is the duty of the new Congress to act without delay to abolish the poll tax in the few States where it still exists.

Government Workers' Legislation

Toward the end of the last session, Congress enacted a stop-gap measure providing extra compensation for some but not all of the Government's civil servants. This measure, inadequate as it is, expires April 30.

We urge that Congress substitute for this temporary law a really comprehensive act relieving the long-suffering men and women who do the work of running our Government from the many hardships the war has imposed upon them. We call special attention to the plight of hundreds of thousands of postal employees, many of whom have not had an increase in pay in 17 years.

SPOKANE LABOR OFFICIAL DIES

Thomas W. Morris of Spokane, vice-president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, died at his home December 22. He had been a resident of Spokane for 16 years. Morris had been prominent in the labor movement, and served three years as president of the Spokane Central Labor Council.

NAZIS USE "GRAPES OF WRATH"

Stockholm newspapers reported this week that a Berlin newspaper is serializing John Steinbeck's novel, "The Grapes of Wrath." Dispatches from Berlin said the paper described the book as a "farming novel" from the United States which pictures "the fate of a peasant family enticed to California by unscrupulous speculators and sent into the depths of misery by merciless capitalism."

Federal Court Will Hear Kaiser-Labor Board Case

First witnesses in the National Labor Relations Board investigation of an A.F.L. contract, complained of by the C.I.O., covering 70,000 workers at three Kaiser shipyards in Portland, were to be called for testimony Wednesday of this week.

The hearing had continued into the third day after Trial Examiner Robert N. Denham, Washington, D. C., overruled a company motion late Tuesday to dismiss the proceedings on grounds that the Government is the actual employer at the yards and as such is not subject to N.L.R.B. jurisdiction.

Hearing Next Monday

Earlier Federal Judge James A. Fee set next Monday, January 18, as the date for a "show cause" hearing on why he should not issue an interlocutory injunction against the N.L.R.B. proceedings.

Efforts were being made to secure the testimony of Paul R. Porter, chairman of the shipbuilding stabilization committee of the War Production Board, and Dan S. Ring, director of shipyard relations for the Maritime Commission. They were present when statements declared to be prejudicial to the Kaiser interests and the A.F.L. contract were made. It was said that both were expected to appear at the hearing.

In Washington this week President William Green of the A.F.L. described the N.L.R.B. action against three Kaiser shipyards as "indefensible" during wartime.

Accusing the board of "embarking upon a policy of disservice to our country during the existence of a most critical period in our national life," Green described the move as "highly contradictory, because it is reasonable to assume that all governmental agencies would scrupulously avoid taking action which would interfere with war material production."

A Dual Union Raid

Green said that the N.L.R.B. action "is based upon the fact that a rival, dual union is engaged in raiding" A.F.L. unions established in the Kaiser shipyards. He emphasized that there is no dispute over unionization, collective bargaining, or wage agreements. He stated:

"The only purpose which can be served through the intervention of the Labor Relations Board into the collective bargaining relationship which now exists between the management of the Kaiser Shipbuilding Company and its employees would be to encourage the raiding of one union by another union, develop warfare between competing unions, and inevitably interfere with shipbuilding production."

Labor-Employer Truce Proposal

(Continued from Page One)

lution important to the war effort, and committed themselves to discuss all bills of such a nature either before they were submitted or before any action was taken on them by the respective sponsors.

The meeting adjourned, subject to reconvening upon the call of the chairman, Gil Rowland for the employers, and C. J. Haggerty for labor. Interpreted as a favorable sign was that the committees met in the same constructive atmosphere established by the first meeting at which all employers' and labor's representatives came together to discuss the possibility of finding a common meeting ground to eliminate all dissension between the groups which might imperil prosecution of the war.

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Postal Workers Plan New Appeal on Wage Situation

A bulletin issued to the membership by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks on the day of the convening of the new Congress states that with many new faces appearing among the national lawmakers it was difficult to predict the attitude which would be taken toward postal legislation. It was declared, however, that employees of the postal service must remain alert to protect gains which they had made and at the same time direct their efforts toward the enactment of just and equitable legislation to enable them to meet existing conditions.

Recent Measure Inadequate

As has heretofore been pointed out, the measure passed in the closing days of the last Congress, in December, was only intended and regarded as a "stop gap," and did not have the sanction of the postal employees as meeting their long-neglected appeals for relief through an increased wage to meet existing living costs.

The bulletin emphasizes that "many newspapers throughout the country honestly reached the conclusion that enactment of S.J. Res. 170 [in December] fully and adequately adjusted the needs of postal employees from a salary increase standpoint," and asks that every effort be made to have this impression corrected.

After quoting in full the Post Office Department's order establishing the six-day, forty-eight-hour week, as provided under the new congressional act, with its overtime provisions, the bulletin states there is not as yet any further information as to how the act will be administered and probably will not be until the Comptroller General renders his decision.

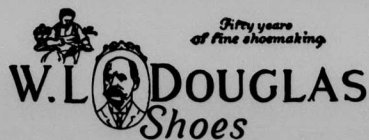
Union Representatives Meet

It is further stated that recently several meetings have been held by the affiliated postal unions at which the legislative situation has been thoroughly gone into and sincere efforts made to formulate plans for a successful campaign in the new Congress, and that "the legislation recently enacted is entirely inadequate and unsatisfactory."

"At a meeting on December 28," the bulletin continues, "it was unanimously agreed that we should ask the Congress for the enactment of legislation providing for a \$300 bonus for all postal employees for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter," and "at a meeting of the national joint legislative council of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods our proposal was placed before the council and unanimously indorsed." A statement from the A.F.L.'s legislative program for 1943 is quoted which, in part, says, "We call special attention to the plight of the hundreds of thousands of postal employees, many of whom have not had an increase in pay in seventeen years."

Bakers Re-elect Incumbents

Nearly 1000 ballots were cast at the election held by Bakers' Union No. 24 last Saturday. In the two contests which were to be decided the incumbents were named in each instance, these being Paul Guderley and Harold Leininger for business agents, and Theo. Lindquist and Harold Leinger for delegates to the Ninth District Council.



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Reports to Labor Council

In the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on page ten of this issue, is an important report made by Delegates Douglas and Johns, acting as a subcommittee to make investigation of the "Victory Tax" as applying to salaried union representatives. There is also given a synopsis of the report made by President Shelley on the action of the San Francisco War Chest in making a donation to Labor's League for Human Rights, which latter organization is aiding former union members in the conquered nations.

Death of Michael Sullivan

In the death of Michael J. Sullivan, which occurred last Sunday, the labor movement of San Francisco suffered the loss of a veteran and highly respected member. At the time of the great fire in 1906 and for some years thereafter the deceased was business agent of Electrical Workers No. 151. He also had served on the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. Though of a quiet disposition, his judgment and expressions of opinion on subjects affecting the interests of labor always commanded close attention, and while in recent years he had retired from union activity he maintained close friendship among those with whom he had served the cause in previous years, and continued his membership in the present Local 202 of the Electrical Workers.

A native of Massachusetts, he was 81 years of age. Surviving is his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Sullivan.

The funeral, on Tuesday, was from the parlors of Carew & English, thence to Sacred Heart church, where requiem mass was offered, and interment was in Holy Cross.

S. F. Union Member Made Regional Representative

James F. Cronin, former business representative of the Highway Drivers' Council of California and a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from Teamsters No. 85, is now functioning as the regional labor representative of the War Production Board for the five western states, to which position he was recently appointed. In the new set-up Cronin will concern himself with the A.F.L. unions, as the C.I.O. has its own representative. His office is Room 517 in the Furniture Mart, 1355 Market street, San Francisco, and he wants all the workers to know that he will be only too happy to be of service to them in any way he can. The territorial area of his position includes California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona.

The new official stated that his role would be to develop the full participation and co-operation of labor in the war effort, and to the end that labor may be represented and make its full contribution to the goal of maximum production.

Occupations Wherein Deferments May Be Given

The Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission has advised local draft boards of thirty-four essential occupations in repair and hand trades services, including automobile mechanics and electricians, in which registrants may be deferred as "necessary men."

Officials pointed out that such instructions serve only as a guide, and not as orders for blanket deferment. Local boards must determine that an individual registrant is a necessary man in a particular occupation before granting him an occupational classification.

The occupational bulletin on repair and hand trade services covers "repair of vehicles, such as bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, buses, trucks, tires, typewriters and business machines; elevators, radios, refrigerators, clocks, harnesses, tools, stoves, pneumatic tube systems, power laundry equipment, scientific, commercial and industrial weighing machines, farm equipment and other industrial and scientific equipment; blacksmithing; armature rewinding; locksmithing; repair of roofing, electric, gas and plumbing installations in domestic, commercial and industrial buildings."

I.B.E.W. Wins Important Decision

Upholding in their entirety the contentions made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company had instigated the formation of the Western Utility Employees' Union and dominated its activities, the National Labor Relations Board, in abrogating the contract between the company and this "company union," has opened a clear road for the holding of a system-wide election—in spite of the just-concluded elections held in some units of the company, of which the I.B.E.W. won eight and the general construction department, against the C.I.O.'s three operating divisions and the company's warehouse.

During the testimony taken involving this case it was generally admitted by all that a system-wide bargaining unit would be the most advantageous for the employees. The I.B.E.W., an A.F.L. affiliate, has never shifted from this position, which it was the first to advocate.

With this ruling delivered by the N.L.R.B., all unfair labor practice charges have been disposed of. The Western Utility Employees' Union functioned in the company's San Joaquin Power Division, which covers the territory from Bakersfield to Modesto.

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Lawyer and Notary Public

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1943

"Nobody's Sucker"

Fortune, the rich man's magazine, which sells for a dollar a copy, conducted a survey to determine what workers are thinking about, and published the results in its January issue, with the conclusion that the average worker is "nobody's sucker."

Some of the findings made by the inquiring reporters showed that the nation's toilers have not been taken in by the mass of anti-labor propaganda in the press and on the radio.

For example, over 66 per cent of the factory workers and 77.5 per cent of the transport and utility workers who were questioned expressed the conviction they would be earning less if there were no unions to protect their standards.

Among union members, the number who felt they would be worse off without unions ran to 84.2 per cent, and even among non-union workers, nearly half felt they would suffer wage cuts if there were no labor organizations.

Only 5.8 per cent of the factory workers quizzed felt unions were "bad and should be done away with." Among miners this percentage ran less. An overwhelming majority declared unions have done a good job.

Exclusive of personal service workers, who were described as divided in their attitudes toward unions, "it could be said that the consensus of labor is pro-union," the magazine admitted.

Fortune also cited the fact that while "in recent years a good deal of criticism has been published charging labor leaders with a variety of crimes," every group of workers "credits them with being more on the good side than the bad."

Another significant item in the survey is that union members earn an average of 60 per cent more than non-union workers. In other words—though *Fortune* doesn't say so—it's own report proves union membership pays enormous dividends.

Traffic Toll of Workers

The nation's traffic toll for 1942 is placed by the National Safety Council at less than 28,000—a drop of approximately 12,000 from 1941. The Council's estimate is based on traffic death figures for the first eleven months of the year, plus observed trends for December.

Despite the 30 per cent reduction, the Council regards the 1942 toll as the greater blow to the nation's productive effort, since it included among its dead almost 18,000 workers.

"The nation cannot feel too much satisfaction over the 1942 decrease," said Sidney J. Williams, director of public safety for the Council, "because most of this increase resulted automatically from the decline in driving due to gasoline and tire rationing."

"From the standpoint of national survival, the death of 18,000 irreplaceable workers and the injury of

half a million more is a more serious loss than the larger casualty lists of previous years.

"With national gasoline rationing and lower driving speed, the traffic death total undoubtedly will decline still further in 1943.

"On the other hand, car pooling means more victims per accident. Progressive deterioration of tires, brakes and cars will increase the hazard.

"Reports show a definite increase in drinking drivers. Furthermore, many war workers are driving recklessly, and seem to feel they are exempt from traffic regulations because of the nature of their work.

"Any decrease in the '43 toll probably will be chiefly among non-workers, as in 1942. With more and more men, women and even children going into war work, traffic casualties among workers will be nearly as great, we fear, as in 1942, unless police, engineers and the individual drivers and pedestrians do their utmost to prevent accidents."

Labor Has Kept Its Pledge!

The National War Labor Board jubilantly reported that man-day losses from strikes in war production during November fell to the lowest point since Pearl Harbor.

The losses amounted to only three one-hundredths of 1 per cent of man-days worked for the month. In other words, labor's score in living up to its no-strike pledge was 99 97/100 perfect, the board said.

These figures, the report emphasized, are compiled jointly by the War, Navy and Labor Departments, the Maritime Commission, the War Production Board and War Labor Board, and cover every stoppage of work in war industries.

"This board is highly gratified to note that strikes in November dropped to a new low," declared Dr. George W. Taylor, vice-chairman of the WLB: "The figures show that out of every three hours lost to war production through strikes, working men and women, who were faithful to their wartime non-strike pledge, put in 10,000 hours of uninterrupted production."

Overlooks a Point

(From the "Trades Unionist," Washington, D. C.)

"Corporations should be allowed to accumulate enough undistributed profits to enable them to resume peace-time production and employment after the war." That's the plea of Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of a big trust company in Cleveland and one of the pet economists of Big Business.

We are not disposed to take issue with the General, but if it is so essential that corporations accumulate something for that "rainy day" which we all expect after the war, how about working men and working women? Shouldn't they be permitted to accumulate a "nest egg," too?

Unfortunately, those who applaud General Ayres most insist at the same time that American workers must be taxed to their last penny, because if they have anything left they will start "inflation."

Up in Oregon, Teamsters No. 962, Carpenters No. 2067, Laborers No. 1400, and Electrical Workers No. 650, all A.F.L. organizations, presented the Medford Red Cross Motor Corps with a station wagon equipped with apparatus and stretchers for emergency duty.

The exploitation of manpower in Germany and the strain placed upon the workers employed in armament industries are revealed in a report taken from the *Koelnische Zeitung* of last September 23. The paper, reporting on an investigation of industrial production and labor output, writes: "It was noticed in large Rhineland industrial plants that the output of a number of workers suddenly declined. They were sent to the doctor. The latter prescribed a rest of several weeks in one of the rest homes of the plant. The men returned refreshed and reinvigorated, were set to do the same work and yet broke down again after a short while. The exertions had been too heavy."

Predicts Defeat of Drive To End Basic 40-Hr. Week

Legislation providing a basic 40-hour week in industry would withstand any attack in view of "general public knowledge that this legislation does not limit the total hours in which a man may work," Senator James M. Mead of New York declared.

Mead told reporters "50,000,000 average Americans know there is no prohibition against any man working more than 40 hours a week, despite efforts of some to make it appear that the basic 40-hour-week law has slowed down production of munitions."

"Twenty million war workers going home to families embracing 30,000,000 more persons provide the answer to this question," he contended. "These workers and their families know that they put in 48 hours, many much more, every week."

"These workers and their families can't be confused by propaganda that a law which requires extra pay for overtime is a law to prohibit a worker from staying on the job past 40 hours a week."

He said that this group would form the nucleus of resistance to any attempt to change the basic work week and added: "They will be joined by many large employers who have come to look upon the 40-hour week as desirable."

Story of "Bill" Sullivan

"Bill" Sullivan, by all the rules of medicine, should have died when the Japs hit the carrier Lexington. When they put him in a blanket and lowered him down into the waters of the Coral Sea, sixteen men in his gun crew were dead, two others were wounded, and he was dying.

So there was Bill Sullivan, seaman second class, an 18-year-old kid from Michigan, with half his body blown to shreds. No liferafts, no boats. Just a dazed, crushed youngster clinging with one good arm to a floating timber in the Coral Sea.

When they picked him up on the rescue destroyer, doctors couldn't even feel his pulse or measure his blood pressure. By all the rules, he was dead. But they gave him one more chance—a full pint of blood.

He began to come back, far enough to permit a medical examination. The findings: one arm crushed and broken, riddled with shrapnel (Bill thought it had been blown off); more shrapnel in back, head, legs, and one foot smashed.

Five times in the next twenty-four hours, the doctors pumped more blood into what was left of Bill, and he hung grimly to life . . . three days later another pint, and now they began to feel a miracle was in the making.

"Maybe," they thought, "maybe if we amputate that right foot, maybe we can keep him alive long enough to fix the rest of him." So they cut off his foot, and kept him alive with more blood. They took out the shrapnel and sewed up the wounds. They repaired his crushed arm. And they sent him back to California—to live.

Say the doctors: "The kid's got what it takes—we'd be proud if he were our son." And they say this: "Maybe if people knew how essential it is to keep blood on hand—in our ships, in our storerooms—if they only realized what a little of their blood can mean to a dying man out at Midway or Guadalcanal or Africa. . . . Of course, it may be inconvenient for folks back home to make a blood donation. . . ."

A little inconvenience—that's a mighty small price for a "miracle." Under other circumstances Bill Sullivan might have been your relative, or best friend, or valued acquaintance. What would you not have done for him! Someone had given the pint of blood that afforded him that "one more chance." Your blood donation, if made to the Red Cross Blood Procurement Center, 2415 Jones street, may perform another "miracle"—and your delay in making the donation might prevent it.

"Propaganda Designed to Make the People Forget"

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

We had an interesting talk the other day with a man well past middle age who represents our ideal of the good American citizen.

He is a working man. For the past twenty-seven years he has worked in the Washington, D. C., navy yard for Uncle Sam. He operates an electric crane in the naval gun factory.

He believes in unions. In fact, he is president of the Electric Crane Operators' Union, No. 251, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This man's name is Wayman E. Fincham. He is a tall, quiet, modest citizen. He told us, incidentally, that six of his sons have enlisted and are now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

The Men in Service

Our conversation was not private. It was broadcast over the length and breadth of the United States over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. We hope you heard it. If not, you missed an interesting reminder of the fact that the great majority of the boys in uniform who are risking their lives to save America are workers themselves or the sons or brothers of working men and women.

Every once in a while the American people—and especially those who make and administer their laws—need to be reminded of this fact. We hear too much and too often from those who would like to drive a wedge between the production soldiers serving on the home front and the fighting soldiers serving on the battlefield.

These selfish and wholly unpatriotic propagandists delight in drawing odious comparisons between the conditions of workers serving in factories owned by private interests and the conditions of our men in uniform.

Anti-Labor Campaign Objectives

They keep harping on the fact that while our uniformed defenders get only \$50 a month and have to risk their lives when called upon, factory workers in our war industries are for the most part well paid and safe.

Such propaganda is designed to make the American people forget that these soldiers, sailors and marines for the most part come from the great army of workers, that they are fighting to preserve the American way of life and the standards American labor has won after years of struggle. When this war is over, the soldiers will feel that they have fought in vain if these standards have been destroyed behind their back. They will feel gypped if they have to go back to work at starvation wages and under sweatshop conditions. Yet these are the very objectives of the anti-labor campaign!

And while we are talking about "safe" jobs, it might be well to point out that since this war started twice as many soldiers of production have lost their lives in industrial accidents as have our soldiers, sailors and marines in action against the enemy.

We had another interesting talk last week with a representative of the United States Treasury Department. We discussed War Bonds. We agreed that the tremendous purchases of these bonds by American workers out of their weekly pay is a remarkable testimonial to the patriotism of these workers and their confidence in America's future. We further agreed it would be well to encourage and stimulate such Bond purchases through the payroll allotment plan as much as possible.

Threat to War Bond Program

For there again is a movement on foot to scrap the entire voluntary war bond program and put into effect a system of "compulsory savings." Under this plan, the Government would direct employers to "dock" 10 per cent of each employee's pay each week and turn the money over to the Treasury which would give the workers bonds in return.

Such procedure is repugnant to the free spirit of

American labor and would destroy all the benefits derived from the voluntary plan. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether it would raise much more money than is being voluntarily poured into the Treasury's coffers now.

When a man of his own free will buys war bonds out of his weekly earnings, sacrificing the things he may badly need out of patriotic motives, it gives him a lift and a feeling that he is doing his bit to help America win. When he is forced to buy bonds, his morale is impaired. He becomes a critic of the war effort rather than a collaborator.

We appeal to the common sense of Congress to decide which is the better method.

Note to Readers

Doubtless due to delay in the mail, copy for the third and concluding article in the series on "Inflation," by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University (which series began in the Labor Clarion two weeks ago) was not received this week.

Joins W.P.B. Planning Committee

M. H. Hedges, research director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has accepted appointment on the planning committee of the War Production Board.

Hedges has been made available on a part-time basis by the Electrical Workers to bring labor's outlook to the committee in its studies of immediate and long-range problems for the office of the chairman of the War Production Board. He has on four occasions been consultant to the International Labor Office, at Geneva, and is a consultant to the Social Security Board. Also, he serves as a member of the negotiating committee of the Trades and Labor Council of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

W.L.B. Sets Wage Pact Aside

The War Labor Board last week threw out a wage agreement which had been signed by the William G. Kerckhoff Company, Los Angeles, and the Building Service Employees' Union, and which provided for wage increases above the 15 per cent cost-of-living adjustment established by the board.

It was declared in the board's written opinion that private agreements should be subordinated to the national wage stabilization program.

The agreement in the case called for a total wage increase of \$12.50 a month for ten building employees. The board approved an increase of \$2.50 a month, making the employees' increase exactly \$15 since January, 1941, the terminal point of the board's living cost formula.

John B. Andrews Dies at 62

John Bertram Andrews, for 32 years secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation and one of the nation's leading figures in the field of labor and social legislation, died in New York City on January 4, following an operation. He was 62.

More than half of Andrews' life was devoted to the advancement of labor laws and the improvement of the lot of men and women who work for wages.

He helped found the American Association for Labor Legislation in 1910. In 1921 he was a member of the President's Employment Conference, and on two occasions had served as a Government delegate to International Labor Organization conferences at Geneva. He also had been a special agent of the U. S. Department of Labor and a member of the advisory council of the Employment Service.

BOND DRIVE EXCEEDED GOAL

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced last week that December's "Victory Fund" drive netted a record-breaking total of \$12,906,000,000. The final figures showed that the original \$9,000,000,000 goal was exceeded by \$3,906,000,000. Of the total, \$7,834,000,000 was loaned by non-banking sources.

Social Diseases in War Time

By JACOB A. GOLDBERG, Ph.D.,
Secretary of the Social Hygiene Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; Public Health Consultant,
American Social Hygiene Association

Following is the second in a series of articles on the subject of "Social Diseases" supplied to the A.F.L. Weekly News Service by the author. The first article in the series appeared in the LABOR CLARION last week.

If ever a man was a sample of physical health, William was the fellow. He weighed at least 185 pounds, was five feet ten, had rosy cheeks, a powerful grip, and was inquiring at the top of his voice: "Why am I in the Psychopathic Ward? I am not crazy; there is nothing wrong with me. Why don't you let me out, Doctor? I want to go back to my work; I want to be with my wife and daughter."

Story of a Worker

It was a sad tale. William was only 38. He had been a steady worker, earned a top salary for his occupation, and provided a fine home for his beautiful wife and lovely daughter. His wife also did not know what was the matter with William. All she could state was that suddenly he became abusive. He squandered what funds he had; he got grandiose ideas; he became careless in his dress; and for no reason whatever became suspicious of his wife and daughter, even accusing his wife of gross infidelity.

The doctors in the psychopathic ward had seen thousands of such cases. They suspected what his diagnosis was as soon as he was brought in by the police upon complaint of his wife. The usual examination followed, including a blood test. Of course, it turned out to be positive for syphilis.

Inadequate Treatment

In brief, it appeared that while William was serving in a foreign army he contracted syphilis. Treatment was inadequate and, as very frequently happens in such cases, ten to fifteen years later he developed general paralysis of the insane or, as it is called, paresis. He had to be committed to a state hospital for the insane, and we shall not follow him from this point, for modern fever treatment can cure or at least help many such patients. Let us note what exposure to a venereal infection did; what failure to get adequate treatment resulted in.

Fortunately, with modern treatment for syphilis, the number of cases of paresis is decreasing. Only a few years ago over 10 per cent of all persons admitted to state hospitals for the insane suffered from a mental disease due to syphilis. This figure has already been cut in half. The chances are that it will be further reduced, but only if those who contract syphilis will put themselves under the care of competent physicians or of hospitals and health department clinics.

Wood Needed for Navy

"People think of America's Navy as built of metal, but hundreds of fleet vessels are still built of wood and each battleship requires more than 300,000 feet of wood for decking alone." William K. Hopkins, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, made this statement in relation to the tremendous need for lumber in modern navy production.

At the same time he commended the men in the lumber industry for holding down their important home-front job of producing lumber, and asked the loggers and men in the sawmills to exert every effort toward increased lumber production.

"Our present shipbuilding program, when completed, will double our naval strength," Hopkins said. "Wood is a basic requirement in the production of sub-chasers, coast guard cutters, harbor patrol boats, motor torpedo boats, mine layers and sweepers, submarine tenders, hospital ships, and any number of other Navy vessels."

"A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' study of books."—Longfellow.

Income Tax: Affecting Union Members

The Revenue Act of 1942 requires income tax returns to be filed by single individuals, or married individuals not living with husband or wife, having a gross income of \$500 or over; and by married individuals living together having a combined gross income of \$1200 or more.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington has prepared a series of articles in relation to the tax as it affects members of labor unions and other wage workers. The first article, which appeared in the LABOR CLARION last week, told of the deductions in the tax allowed labor union members. Following is the second article, relating to

DEDUCTIONS NOT ALLOWED LABOR UNION MEMBERS

Certain expenditures are not allowable deductions from gross income for the reason that they are either excluded by the income tax laws or not specifically provided for by the income tax laws. Individual members of labor unions working for salaries and wages, including all classes of skilled and unskilled employees, are treated the same with respect to these unallowable deductions, as other individuals working for salaries and wages. Some of the items NOT ALLOWABLE as deductions are:

1. Personal, living, or family expenses.

Insurance Policies

2. Premiums on (a) life insurance policies, (b) insurance on a dwelling house owned and occupied by the taxpayer, and (c) insurance on an automobile used solely for personal convenience, pleasure and/or going to and from work.

3. Amounts allocable to exempt income.

4. Expenses paid or incurred in (a) making a trip in search of work, (b) traveling to a place where a new position is to be taken up, (c) moving one's family and household effects to another city in which a new position is to be taken up, and (d) going to and from work.

5. Club dues, as distinguished from labor union dues.

Contributions for Propaganda

6. Contributions to an association or other organization engaged in disseminating propaganda to encourage the passage of labor legislation.

7. Labor union assessments levied and paid because of the death of a member.

8. Labor union assessments to the extent used to provide funds for the payment of sick, accident and death benefits.

9. Expenses for the maintenance and operation of

an automobile used solely for personal convenience, pleasure, and/or going to and from work.

10. Bad debts arising from unpaid salaries, wages, rents, and similar items of income not previously included in income.

11. Taxes specifically excluded by statute, or not imposed by law upon the person claiming the deduction, including:

(a) Federal income taxes.

(b) Federal tax on gasoline.

Federal Excise Taxes

(c) Federal excise taxes on automobiles, tires, lubricating oils, mechanical refrigerators, radios, perfumes, toilet preparations, jewelry, sporting goods, electric energy, liquor, tobacco, cigarettes, playing cards, and the like.

(d) Federal social security and employment taxes paid by or for an employee (not deductible by employee).

(e) Estate inheritance, legacy, succession and gift taxes.

(f) Local benefit taxes, such as assessments for street, sidewalk, sewage and other local improvements, which are not allocable to maintenance or interest charges.

Institute on Post-War Subjects

Under the auspices of the San Francisco International Center, in co-operation with other organizations interested in winning the war and winning the peace, an International Leadership Institute will be held in the Palace hotel, January 20 and 21.

The announcement, made by the International Center, 68 Post street, states that the institute will bring to San Francisco Miss Kathleen Courtney, vice-president of the League of Nations Union in England; Hon. Mary Agnes Hamilton, member of the British Parliament; Dr. Emily Hickman of the New Jersey College for Women, and chairman of the Educational committee of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; Dr. Eugene Harley of the University of Southern California, a large number of speakers from the Bay area, and representatives of organizations and groups interested in international problems.

The institute will include general sessions, round tables, panel discussions, luncheons, and a dinner meeting on the evening of the 20th. Co-chairman of the institute are Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch of the University of California, and Chester Rowell, publicist. Director of the institute is Dr. E. Guy Talbott.

"The major themes to be discussed at the institute," the announcement continues, "are methods of popular education; building public opinion; America's part in the post-war world; objectives of the United Nations; the necessity for world order, international economic policies; and related subjects dealing with post-war organization, including full American participation." For luncheon and dinner reservations, telephone the office of the International Center, 68 Post street (Douglas 2273).

WILD DUCK FOOD VALUE

The annual bag of 15,000,000 wild ducks and geese, when used as food, has a value of more than \$5,000,000.

W.L.B. Gives Approval to Hospital Workers' Wage

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 250 has been advised that the War Labor Board has approved an increase of \$20 a month for its members employed in private institutions in San Francisco. This approval also includes retroactive pay to August 1 of last year.

Hospitals affected by the ruling, and which have agreements with No. 250, are the following: Children's, Dante, Franklin, French, Hahnemann, Mary's Help, Mount Zion, St. Francis, St. Joseph's, St. Luke's and St. Mary's.

The union originally asked the hospital operators for an increase of 15 cents an hour for all its members, and the negotiations began last March. Offer of an increase of \$5 in the monthly pay was rejected by the union. When no further progress could be made in negotiation the case was submitted to the War Labor Board, which set up a panel to hold hearings. This resulted in a recommendation by the panel, that an increase of \$20 a month be granted, retroactive to June 19, 1942.

Panel Membership

Dr. C. H. Johnson, nominated by the hospitals for panel membership, filed a dissenting opinion on the recommendation. President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, named by the employees, and Prof. Paul A. Dodd, as representative of the public, were the other panel members.

A proposal later came from the hospitals that if the union would sanction a change in the effective date of the increase to August 1 the hospitals' objection to the award would be withdrawn. The proposal was submitted to a meeting of the union and was given approval, whereupon an agreement was signed by representatives of both parties accepting terms of the modified award of the War Labor Board panel. The agreement has now been given the formal approval of the board itself.

Benefit Through Organization

The new wage advance is another forward step made by the organization since it came into being some seven years ago and became a part of the bona fide labor movement. Due to the nature of the work in which the membership is engaged and the delicate conditions which surround it as affecting the sick, the union and its officials have labored under a severe handicap, but have remained patient, though persevering, often under great provocation.

It is now recalled that not many years ago the wage of many hospital workers in the city was approximately \$40 per month. Today the union agreement under which the hospitals operate provides for an approximate wage of \$107 and \$112, respectively for men and women. The benefit of proper organization and of business-like negotiation needs no argument among those in this field who have remained faithful in pursuance of their recognized legitimate objectives.

President of San Mateo Council

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226, whose membership is employed in both San Francisco and San Mateo county, was honored—along with that of the recognition of the ability of one of its members—when the Central Labor Council of San Mateo County recently named Eddie Hansen to the presidency of the Council for the ensuing term. No. 226 has representation in both the San Mateo and the San Francisco central labor bodies.

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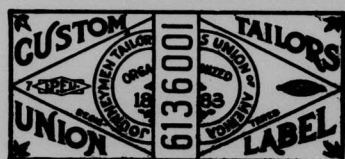
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Inconsistency of W.L.B. Works Hardship on Labor

(From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor)

Growing evidence that the War Labor Board is interpreting the wage increase formula in borderline cases by tending to press wage rates down was revealed in two recent decisions involving the 15 per cent rule which was clearly established in the "Little Steel" decision. This entitled employees to wage increases totaling 15 per cent above the levels prevailing on January 1, 1941, to compensate for the arbitrarily-set national average increase in the cost of living from that time.

Two Instances Cited

Inconsistency in the board's ruling as well as its complete reliance on static computations of cost-of-living figures were brought out in the Diamond State Telephone Company and Mallory Hat Company cases. Caught in its own-created scissors, the War Labor Board denied the full 15 per cent increase in one case, contending that the cost of living in the area had not risen as much as 15 per cent. This opinion flatly contradicted earlier decisions of the board when wage increases above the 15 per cent were denied despite pleas and evidence that in the areas concerned the cost of living had increased by more than 15 per cent. In those instances, the board had stated that the national average was to be applied.

Additional Confusion

Adding even more confusion was the War Labor Board's insistence in the Mallory Hat Company case on the construction of the 15 per cent rule—disregarding the union's plea that the base level as of January 1, 1941, was unreasonably low because a wage reduction ordered by an arbitrator was still in effect at the time. In a ruling involving the American Can Company, the board refused to permit the removal of inequalities in the wages paid employees in one plant which were below the average of five comparable plants in the area. Reasoning that the current rates paid in the plant were above those paid in two of the five plants, the board could see no merit in the union's contention that the employees in that plant should have their pay raised to the average of the five if the increase would thereby bring the wages to more than 15 per cent above the levels prevailing on the base date.

Jeopardize Stabilization

Should this fumbling and lack of consistency become the rule, the whole wage stabilization plan is in jeopardy and the unions are in for a terrific beating. The most notable achievements chalked up by the War Labor Board have been accomplished in those industries where every effort has been made to establish uniformity on an industry-wide basis according to area. Inequalities are thereby removed and stabilization strengthened.

Full recognition of the difficulties of the War Labor Board's tasks is not remotely impaired by exposing some of the serious fallacies it is laboring under.

Wages and Living Costs

A basic conflict between the board and the organized labor movement exists in the question of trying to tie wages to the cost of living. It is unsound for a number of reasons, and works to the complete disadvantage of the wage earner. Increase of labor's productivity, which is reflected in increased earnings of the employer, is by far the most equitable basis on which to determine wage increases. To take the

cost of living as the gauge as far as basic pay is concerned is to deny any semblance of reality to "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." Reward and incentive for labor is eliminated entirely. Especially does labor get a raw deal when it is realized that the cost of living as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics does not reflect genuine inflationary values, and that since they are based on previous periods they cannot be applicable to the period in which they are issued.

To exemplify this point, the cost-of-living figures issued for the month of November of this year are based on computations four months old and do not in the least apply to the current period. Furthermore, the cost of living has gone up much more and is undeniably higher than the official computations released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Admonition to Unions

In submitting pleas for wage increases, unions must be extremely careful to use all cost-of-living figures critically and not to base their entire case on this ground. A number of unions representing workers who definitely are entitled to wage increases, even though they may have been granted a 15 per cent jump, are those whose base pay rates have been substandard. Comparison with equivalent wages paid in similar occupations, as well as with work performed in the same community that is either similarly skilled or unskilled, offers a much more effective approach. Area differences in cost of living are still important despite the War Labor Board's inconsistent rulings. Company earnings and labor's productivity are also vitally important.

Regardless of what the board may do in any specific instance, labor must remain faithful to the tried and reliable program of demanding wage increases because it has earned them, since in the long run this is finally the only sound ground for settling the question.

Tin Can Collection Next Sunday

Next Sunday is a tin can collection day. Household holders are urged to put the cans out Saturday night, after they have been properly prepared according to the directions heretofore given, to be picked up Sunday morning. It is asked also that scrap metal not be mixed with the cans because of the handling costs in segregating materials. Tin cans hereafter will be collected on the third Sunday of every month.

Information on War Training Classes

A useful booklet entitled "Be Prepared," by the War Production Training Program of the San Francisco Public Schools, has been released.

Contents of the booklet include such important information as location of all training centers, entrance requirements, and lists of trades in which training is offered for those desiring entry into these essential crafts. In addition, lists of trades wherein supplementary training is offered for those already engaged and who wish to improve their earning capacities are noted, along with a brief sketch of the actual work performed in the courses, with the required hours of attendance indicated before employment, or necessary to completion.

Copies of the booklet are available upon request. Address the Superintendent of Schools, 93 Grove street, or telephone Hemlock 7170.



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Call for Women Trainees As Nurse Aide Volunteers

President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council has received a letter from Dr. J. C. Geiger, head of the San Francisco Health Department, directing attention to the fact that the war has brought a serious shortage of qualified nurses to care for civilian sick.

Dr. Geiger wrote in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Volunteer Red Cross Aides of the local chapter of the Red Cross. He stated that as a means of supplementing the depleted supply of nurses in hospitals the Red Cross chapter has been conducting an extensive program of training for nurses' aides, and that to date 456 such aides have been certificated and are assigned to San Francisco hospitals, where they are giving invaluable assistance.

This number, however, does not answer the need, and unless it is doubled there is a danger of actual neglect of patients, Dr. Geiger declared, and he appealed to President Shelley for help in recruiting candidates for enrollment in the Red Cross Nurses' Aide Corps from among the women membership of unions and of women's auxiliaries of labor organizations. Women of ages 18 to 50 are eligible, and high school or equivalent education and being in good physical and mental health are requirements. Those accepted for training are expected to agree to give a certain number of hours of service on a volunteer basis.

Miss Ethel Kelsey, R.N., director of the Volunteer Nurses' Aide Corps, will arrange to have a speaker meet with any group interested in the proposal. Her telephone number is Walnut 9245.

Applications for training are received at 450 Gough street, daily except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; and at 655 Market street (A.W.V.S. headquarters), from 9 to 5, Monday through Friday, and 9 to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Enrollment in the Nurses' Aide Corps, Dr. Geiger's communication continues, "offers a real opportunity to serve our country in its far-flung war effort through releasing the regularly trained and registered nurse to Army and Navy service, where she is sorely needed at this very moment."

JAPANESE SLASH WAGES

The Japanese authorities in the Dutch East Indies, according to Dutch labor sources, have issued an order authorizing employment of released native prisoners of war in transport services, electric plants and other public utility services. Their wages, however, will be substantially lower than the formerly prevailing normal standard wage rate.

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By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The ill-fated Hornet, which was sunk by our own guns off the Solomons in October after she had been damaged beyond hope of salvage, carried one of our members at the time. In July we reported that Lewis A. Lumsden, formerly of the Dulfer Printing Company, and who had enlisted in the Navy as a printer early in the war, was on emergency leave from his ship, the carrier Lexington, and at the bedside of his mother, at the time the Lexington was sunk in the Coral Sea. His mother passed away shortly after his arrival here. Subsequently he was attached to the carrier Hornet, which had been launched in December, 1940, at Newport News. A communication addressed to the union early in July was the last word we had of Lumsden, and undoubtedly he was aboard the Hornet when her gunners accounted for thirty-two of thirty-eight Jap planes in one encounter before a delayed action bomb pierced her armor. She was being towed by a cruiser when the second attack came in which she received damage which necessitated the sinking. According to dispatches, the entire personnel was removed, but no account is given of casualties during the battle. Our hope is for early word that "Louie" came through without a scratch. Another member of the old Dulfer Chapel, Allan E. Hart, has a rating of chief printer, and was last heard from when he sent Christmas greetings from U. S. Naval Station, Tutuila, American Samoa.

In a letter from W. K. Rutter at the Union Printers Home we learn that William ("Bill Nye") Newland of Oakland, well known in this jurisdiction, is now a resident of the Home. Also that P. R. Farrabee has suffered a relapse and is confined to the hospital.

James Otis, who left here a week ago, is reported to be on the day shift at the State Office in Sacramento.

Milton Ingham, now stationed at Mather Field, and R. A. Butcher of the Mare Island navy yard have acknowledged receipt of our Christmas remembrance and sent greetings to the membership.

Vic Lansberry of the Rotary chapel, who had been absent from his work for more than a week, left over last week-end for the Mojave desert on recommendation of his doctor, with orders to remain in that climate until his health is improved.

As of January 6, San Francisco Typographical Union records show 118 members in the military and naval services of the United States. Of these 91 are journeymen and 27 are apprentices.

"A Line of Type or Two—about the gang at the shop—just to remind you that we are thinking of you"—is a newsy little sheet turned out by members of the Rotary Colorprint chapel and sent to members of that firm now in active service with Uncle Sam. A description of the Christmas party held at this plant is given, which should tend to make the boys' mouths water, especially the 24-pound turkey and the 12-pound ham, cooked to a turn.

Pvt. William F. Simons, of the Chronicle makeup department, visited his fellow chapel members last week. He was on furlough from his unit, which is stationed at Camp Howze, Texas.

Fred Hamm of the Rotary Colorprint chapel made a three-day trip to Eureka over last week-end to attend to business interests in the northern city.

George Reynolds, who has been confined to his home with an attack of influenza the past five days, is still unable to show for work at this writing.

Sergeant J. J. ("Johnny") Sullivan of the Chronicle chapel, now stationed at San Luis Obispo, was a visitor in the city last week.

An attack of influenza, which at times has verged

on pneumonia, has kept Scale Committeeman O. H. Mickel confined to his home and under a doctor's care for more than a week. At this writing his condition is improved, but there still remains a severe congestion of the lungs.

Shopping News Chapel Notes By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

A telegram from Earl Mead to "Skipper" Stuck wishing chapel members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year arrived Monday, January 11. The telegram was dated December 19, 1942.

Charles Wilson, recently inducted into the Army, visited the chapel recently. Failure to obtain a blouse large enough to cover the elongated torso of a 6-foot, 4-inch, 242-pounder kept Charles in barracks longer than expected.

Two Hammond Glider Trimos saws were recently purchased and installed. The operating slide is ball-bearing, and any angle required may be cut with absolute precision.

Mike Sebring's oldest son, Al, is attending an officer candidate school at Fort Benning, Columbus, Ga., and expects to be commissioned in March. Mike's second son, Rollin, is in overseas service.

Charles Lansberry took a traveler and headed for Sacramento. Don Dalrymple turned his slip "tf" and headed for Phoenix, Ariz.

Howard Smith, machinist prior to his entering the Air Corps, paid the chapel a visit recently. Fred Smith, all-around soldier, attended the composing room's party attired in the blue of the Marines. That is full dress.

Earl Fay, on his recent four-day holiday, visited his home town, Eureka.

Eggleston Gates was unable to leave Mather Field in order to attend the chapel's January meeting, and receive his silver bracelet. The bracelet was forwarded by registered mail.

In recognition of his willingness to serve the chapel in many other capacities Bill Gooler, by unanimous chapel action, was granted relief from serving on election board work.

Harry Brookmiller, Bud Stuck, Ray Carpenter, Ira Stuck and others lent willing hands in setting up the chapel's service flag and honor roll. The flag and accompanying scroll are most attractive; good taste and judgment being used a-plenty on this important assignment.

Ray Carpenter was re-elected president of the San Francisco Surf Fishing Club, and was installed in office last Tuesday. Judge Melvyn Cronin officiated as master-of-ceremonies. Carpenter has an eagle eye for the Allied "bug" and, aside from having the label put on all his club's printing, turns in more non-label matter than any other chapel member.

Charles White, Jr., son of Assistant Foreman White, and a second lieutenant in the Medical Administrative Corps Reserve, left during the Christmas holidays for Fort Collins, Colo. Charles will continue his studies in veterinary medicine while in Fort Collins, although subject to call at any time for military service.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The chapel honored Bert Coleman, assistant foreman, at its Saturday meeting. It listened to eulogies from "Skipper" Crotty and others, presented him with smokes and tried to get a speech from him; Bert, however, privately explained he never made a public speech and is too old to begin now. Genesis of the doings was the thirty-fifth anniversary of Coleman's attachment to the payroll. One of those quiet mugs who never exercises his tonsils at meetings, unexpectedly piped in with the request that, though he didn't want to throw monkey wrenches on so amiable an occasion, it should be noted the "skipper" very carefully avoided saying Coleman had "worked" here thirty-five years. Whereupon Chairman Abbott gravely directed Secretary O'Neill to note the omission in his minutes. . . . By vote, overtime pay for election tellers—a hangover from depression days—was ordered stricken from the chapel laws.

Possibly as far back as fifteen years ago Jack Sorenson erased his moniker from the News payroll, yet was quickly recognized when he drifted into the shop the other day—even if he does dress differently: A nifty Navy uniform.

The new War Department regulations—no mailing of packages to men overseas unless requested by the

men and countersigned by their commanding officers—will affect only one of our boys, Frank Kramer, Chairman Abbott says. Looks like, temporarily at least, Kramer will have to be dropped from the mailing list when Abbott sends the monthly shipment of candy and cigarettes as directed by the chapel.

Some day perhaps the most naive will begin to distrust Phil Scott. Not yet, though, for that wily Caledonian pulled another of his coups. To certain carefully selected victims he whispered the confidential information he had plenty of coffee and that by paying him the cost each could have some of it. Communication lines, it appears, were disrupted, but several showed up that evening, to each of whom Scotty handed a glass of hot water and a coffee bean and said he'd sweep the floor again, maybe with better results.

Without debate folks now admit Jay Palmiter is human. That he could and did succumb to illness is proof. The old boy, however, should be as good as ever and on the job by the time the LABOR CLARION reaches the street.

Contention of some newspapers, sharp at times, doesn't convince Eddie Haefer, veteran of World War I, that censorship rules should be relaxed. He feels soldiers' lives are infinitely more precious than the so-called freedom of the press.

This year George Davie, former News proofreader but now an insurance operator, was late getting his desk calendars distributed. As the calendars are held together by metal, the delay is no mystery. One of his customers, however, saw fit to be facetious about it. "How," he demanded, "can I tell when to take my annual without a calendar?"

Considerable of a switch occurred with Herb Mather's departure. Ed Balthasar heads the machinist department, Harry Morton swung from nights to days, and John Duerigan, now a regular, vice versa. It's said that the brass hats dropped onto their prayer bones in supplication; anyway, Bill Leslie is subbing days, while Clarence Bossler is taking a serum for flabby muscles by swinging magazines on the mazda shift on Duerigan's off night.

Giving us the once over, Glenn Tibbitts of the San Rafael Independent just dropped in to see what changes, if any, war has made on a city daily.

"I'm tired," Gene Davies conceded, languidly putting on his overcoat. "I never went to college and am not entitled to use 're' in front of my name," replied Charley Cornelius, "otherwise we're in agreement."

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

"What's the schedule for 1943? Does the Golf Association plan to have a tournament every month as in the past? Will there be the usual annual tournament and dinner this August? How about transportation to the tournaments if and when the Association holds them?" These and many other questions which are asked by members will be answered in next week's LABOR CLARION, after the meeting of the board of directors. The meeting will be held next Monday night, and at that time a plan of action for the coming year will be presented. As has been said before, the board will earnestly plan to keep the Golf Association alive. Of course, there will be difficulties, and attendance at tournaments is bound to suffer—yet in spite of this, the board feels that we can carry on—and have a good live organization for the boys when they come back to civil life. The board also feels that an occasional day in the open—away from work—is necessary for morale—and incidentally that is the opinion too of our country's president. Brooding at home on the day off won't help win the war—but a day of healthful exercise can aid by helping one to keep fit. If you have any suggestions to make, come to the meeting, telephone or drop a card to the secretary. The meeting will be held at 235 Twenty-fifth avenue at 7 p. m. That is the secretary's address, and his telephone number is Bayview 0793.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Anyone addressing Len Sweet now will have to call him "Corporal." He got that extra stripe last week as a New Year's gift from his commanding officer. . . . L. L. Sheveland, now in the Signal Corps, and stationed somewhere in California reports everything O.K. He was ill with the flu and was in hospital for a while, but is out now and is beginning to enjoy "Army life." . . . "Everything happens to me," said Percy Crebassa last week-end as he poked his ball into a trap on the 5th at Sharp Park, and then watched his opponent sink his six-iron shot for a hole-in-one. The writer also had the thrill of seeing how it was done. The doer

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thereof is not a printer, but a swell guy by the name of Fred Bartell, a union beer bottler, and he has promised to be at our next tournament to show the poor printers how to compete in a hole-in-one contest. . . . Saw Charlie White and Art Linkous out whamming away at Sharp. Wonder why Charlie always gets behind the same tree on that 11th hole?

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The regular monthly business meeting of S.F.W.A. will be held next Tuesday evening, January 19, at 8 p. m. in the Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. Let's start our new year with as many members present as possible. Refreshments will be served.

The label committee was honored at its meeting January 5, not only by our guest of honor, Mr. H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, but also by Mrs. Esther Belle Clawson, former first vice-president of Cleveland Woman's Auxiliary No. 21, now a member of Miami Auxiliary No. 165, and her husband, Joseph L. Clawson, now serving in the Navy. Mr. Clawson is a veteran of the battles of the Solomons. He is temporarily stationed here. Baby George, seven months old, and Joseph Jr., ten years, also visited with us at the meeting. We hope to have Mrs. Clawson tell us some of the fine label work done in Cleveland and Miami at the next regular meeting of S.F.W.A.

Mrs. Margaret Christie will be hostess to the label committee for its regular February meeting, February 21, to which the ways and means committee has been invited in order to jointly plan for the label activity in April.

Mrs. Laurel L. Howell has enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps and is expecting overseas duty.

Mrs. Hazel Velie has been very ill with pleurisy. The attack came upon her very suddenly while Mr. Velie was working on the night shift. Their young daughter, Waneta, showed great presence of mind by calling the Police Department, and the Department responded, with a doctor. Fast thinking by a six-year-old.

The ways and means committee will meet at the home of Mrs. Eula Edwards this (Friday) evening, January 15.

Mrs. Hazel Sweet is very proud of the fact that her husband, Leonard Sweet, has been made a corporal, and she will fly down to Santa Ana over the week-end to celebrate. Mrs. Sweet received a notice that her "son" Leonard, age 34, had been made a corporal, but the mistake has been rectified and she has had a good laugh over it—at least that's her story.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Alec Le Blanc, apprentice, *Chronicle* chapel, now stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, where his assignment was "M.P." (Military Police), was a last week's visitor.

B. Chedester, of the *Chronicle* chapel, a draftee, located at Camp White, Ore., dropped in rather unexpectedly to see the mailer boys, last week, main object of his visit being to secure work in local war industries. Not learned whether or not he succeeded in doing so. He said that being over 38 years of age, military authorities considered him too old for military service; and that if he did not obtain a job in war industries within a specified time he stood to be assigned to war industries work by military authorities.

Robert Bell, of the Navy, a member of Houston (Tex.) Mailers' Union, is a visitor here. He is being made acquainted with points of interest, by his former co-worker in the Houston union, C. Thomas.

Judging from discussions anent the sport of bowling among its devotees in the *Chronicle* chapel, enthusiasm for the game is running high.

While the privilege is his, Martin, president of the M.T.D.U., in neither his first, nor this, his second term as president of that organization, has con-

tributed any articles on a discussion of mailer affairs to the *Typographical Journal*. Would seem members of the M.T.D.U. would be interested to learn if their president had any views on mailer issues with which to acquaint the membership; more especially as some scribes of M.T.D.U. unions have criticised him more severely than any scribes of unions not affiliated with the M.T.D.U. have done. But with no apparent leadership shown at the top of its officialdom, and with many members of the rank and file of unions squabbling over "will-o-the-wisp" fantasies, as regards policies, why an M.T.D.U. anyway?

A. Sultan, recent graduate of the school for Merchant Marine officers, at Government Island, Alameda, has received official rating as engineer's assistant, second class, and expects assignment to sea duty at an early date.

Notice of Wage Hearing On Mercantile Industry

The Industrial Welfare Commission announces that a wage board for the "Mercantile Industry" will meet in the State building, McAllister and Larkin streets, San Francisco, on February 4.

The board will receive evidence and hear objections to written briefs filed relative to a minimum wage, hours of work and standard conditions of labor for women and minors in the mercantile industry.

Generally speaking, the designation "Mercantile Industry" means any business operated for the purpose of selling, purchasing or distributing merchandise to wholesalers, retailers, industrial or commercial users, and those acting as jobbers or brokers therein; those selling, purchasing or distributing merchandise for personal or household use, and rendering services incidental thereto; and those selling, purchasing or distributing real estate, insurance or securities. Exceptions to the above mentioned are employees covered by the Welfare Commission's orders affecting the professional and clerical occupations, the housekeeping industry and the manufacturing industry.

The notice of the hearing lists material which will be considered by the wage board in making its findings, and this material is now available for inspection at the offices of the Division of Industrial Welfare, 515 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.

Those organizations or individuals desiring to appear at the wage hearing should obtain from the commission office a copy of the text of the announcement, from which further details may be learned, including the necessary procedure to be followed by those who intend to present arguments.

GERMAN PEACE RALLY REPORTED

It is reported from London that a secret conference was held recently in western Germany by "a newly formed national peace movement," according to "the German People's Station," which describes itself as a secret German radio. The chairman is said to have asserted that "more and more people have come to understand that the war must be ended to save Germany from utter catastrophe."

Heads Fund Campaign to Fight Infantile Paralysis

Dan Marovich, Bay Area civic leader, again has been appointed director of organization for northern California in the 1943 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" campaign. Announcement of this was made in New York City by D. Walker Wear, national organization director.

Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., said that committees for celebrating the President's birthday for the polio fund are now under way, with January 30, President Roosevelt's sixty-first birthday, the signal for grand balls throughout the nation. In making public Marovich's appointment, Director Wear also stated:

"California has always held a foremost place in the battle against infantile paralysis. We are now at war and faced with a serious situation. History shows that the polio disease will remain fairly dormant for several years and then flare up to alarming figures. Medical science, aware of this deadly fluctuation in this dread scourge, is engaged in devising every measure known to the profession to guard against an epidemic.

"As President Roosevelt said in consenting to the fund drive to fight infantile paralysis: 'At any time disease is a powerful enemy of man. In time of war, disease—particularly epidemic disease—is a factor which continuously gives us great concern. We are constantly alert to prevent the start or spread of any of the epidemic diseases. There are no limits to which we will not go to accomplish that result. Such a policy is not only sound military strategy, but eminently humane.'

With the slogan, "Help Our Children Win Their Victory," the San Francisco campaign for the fund, the "March of Dimes," will begin today (Friday).

S. F. CIVILIAN DEFENSE TEST

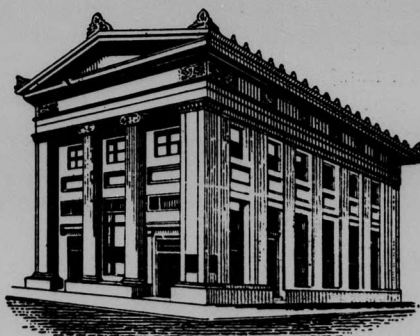
A communications control test of San Francisco's civilian defense protective services, involving the reporting of 400 "incidents" and theoretical dispatching of equipment, will be held January 25. Purpose of the test will be to determine the efficiency of the master control and zone control centers in receiving and recording "incidents." It is stated this is entirely a communications and control room test and that civilian defense volunteers, other than some air raid wardens already selected, will not be called into action.

"To pity distress is but human; to relieve it is Godlike."—Horace Mann.



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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, January 8, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, January 8, 1943.) Called to order at 7 p. m. by the chairman. After proper examination the following were approved by your committee and recommended as delegates to the Council: Automotive Machinists No. 1305, Jack Andersen, Frank Avilla, Rollie Carr, P. D. Lane, William I. Madigan, C. M. O'Neill, Harry Ritchie. Barbers No. 148, C. C. George, I. D. Hester, Stanley Roman. Boilermakers No. 6, J. Diamond, C. Fassett. Chauffeurs No. 265, S. T. Dixon, G. Kelly, D. Schwartz. Operating Engineers No. 64, Herbert Kelley.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated December 17, 1942. From W. K. Hopkins, regional director, War Manpower Commission, thanking Secretary O'Connell for assistance to the war manpower program. David A. Barry, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, expressing profound appreciation to the ranks of labor for the magnificent manner in which they answered the call for contributions to the San Francisco War Chest. Congressman Tom Rolph stating any desired advice, information or data from the various departments and bureaus in Washington will be forthcoming, and that he is at our service. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated January 5, 1943. Bevins Austin, campaign director, San Francisco War Chest, acknowledging receipt of our checks.

Donations: The following contributions were received for the United Seamen's Service, Inc.: Cooks, Pastry Cooks and Assistants No. 44, \$100; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. B-1245, \$10; Coopers No. 65, \$20. The following contributions were received for the San Francisco War Chest: Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30, \$257.50; Upholsters No. 28, \$500; Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, \$954; Window Cleaners No. 44,

\$100; Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, \$9; Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16, \$400; Grocery Clerks No. 648, \$4273.58 (covering their second instalment; to date the total sum collected by this union is \$7527.59); Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, \$7.50 (final instalment); Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$310.75 (balance of money collected); Street Carmen, Division 1004, \$1000 (their second instalment); Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7, \$1000. At the last meeting of the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, they subscribed a day's pay to the San Francisco War Chest.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Notice of public hearing in the Public Housekeeping Industry, in the State Building, 217 West First street, Los Angeles, Thursday, January 28, 1943 at 10 p. m. Communication from Robert M. Napp, export department, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, 383 Brannan street, San Francisco, (Phone Yukon 1944), announcing that with each order of ten cases of "Raleigh" cigarettes (500 cartons) an extra case will be included by them without charge. These cigarettes, as all know, are strictly union. Unions wishing to send cigarettes to servicemen should communicate with Mr. Napp, at the above address. (See further explanation of the plan elsewhere in this issue.)

Referred to the Secretary: Practical Nurses' Association No. 267, asking the Council's assistance regarding more remuneration for their services.

Request Complied With: Communication from Emil Rosenberg, executive director, Labor Division, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., urging that we appeal to all affiliated organizations to support this campaign and to contribute as generously as possible. Motion, that we indorse this campaign and send a letter to the organizations requesting their help; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Upholsters No. 28, asking to decrease their number of delegates to the Council. Water Workers No. 401, asking to decrease their number of delegates. Sausage Makers No. 203, asking to decrease their number of delegates. Grocery Clerks No. 648, asking strike sanction against the following: Tavern Bakery, 1938 Ocean avenue, and College Market, 995 Ellis street.

Report of the Executive Committee Sub-Committee assigned to investigate the "Victory Tax": During the discussion in the Executive Committee on January 4, 1943, that pertained to the "Victory Tax," a number of questions were raised that pertained to the operations of unions. In order to answer these questions your sub-committee called on Mr. Joseph McCarthy of the Internal Revenue Department, on the seventh floor of the Empire hotel. Should any delegate have any problems concerning the Victory Tax we would refer him to Mr. McCarthy. We were assured that in the next few days,

literature will be sent to all employers and unions who are registered with the Social Security department. This literature will define the tax in detail. As an answer to some of the questions raised, may we remind the delegates that this is an anticipation tax. In other words, during the year employers will estimate the amount of their employees' salaries. They will then deduct \$12 per week, or \$624 for the year, from the employee's salary and will then estimate a 5 per cent tax on the balance. This 5 per cent tax will be withheld from the employee's salary throughout the year, and in January of 1944 the employer will give the employee a statement showing his yearly salary and the amount of Victory Tax withheld. When the employee goes to the Collector of Internal Revenue's office in March of 1944 he will then have his Victory Tax computed and charged against him. He will then present the statement of tax withheld to the collector and will be credited with the amount showing on the statement. When you remember that this is an anticipation tax you will readily see the answer to a number of the questions raised. In the matter of unions which employ representatives and also pay salaries to officers and executive board members, you may be guided by the ruling that if the salary is over \$12 per week such employee would come under the rules and should be taxed. If, however, as in the case of many local union executive board members, the salary paid is less than \$12 per week, or less than \$52 per month, no tax need be paid. You should report their names, however, on the quarterly reports that will be provided you. Part of the Victory Tax will be treated as a post-war credit to be refunded after the war, or may under certain conditions be taken as a credit when you file your tax returns in 1944. The total credit will in general be 25 per cent of your tax if you are single, 40 per cent of your tax if you are married, and 2 per cent additional for each dependent. Trusting that this report answers the involved questions, we are, Yours fraternally, S. W. Douglas, G. W. Johns, Executive Committee Sub-Committee on Victory Tax.

Special Committee Report—President Shelley gave a brief report on Brother Sherman's recent visit regarding Labor's League for Human Rights, which is set up and working for the people in the occupied countries; that is, to help labor people. They have been able to get some of the labor leaders of these countries into the countries that are still under the Allies. The San Francisco War Chest was asked for \$70,000 but the budget had been made up prior to this request and had been given generous amounts to the other participants. Thus organizations were, in some instances, given more than they had asked for. About a week ago Tuesday, it was unanimously voted that the San Francisco War Chest give \$50,000 out of its reserve fund to the Labor League for Human Rights, for expenditure through the A.F.L., C.I.O. and independent unions to care for labor people in those countries.

Senator Shelley made a brief report on the convening of the Legislature at Sacramento.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Ask that we demand the union label and the clerk's union button and card when making purchases.

Receipts, \$819.50; expenses, \$6,961.54.

Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Mourn Friend of Labor

Death came to Wade H. Olaj, justice of the peace for South San Francisco and Daly City, last Monday, at the age of 75. Expressions of sincere regret at his passing came from members of union labor in San Francisco and the peninsula cities, who valued their acquaintance with him, and who paid tribute to the friendliness and sympathy he had long indicated toward the labor movement.

Deceased was a former member of the San Francisco Police Department, from which he retired in 1909 and removed to Daly City for the practice of law, later being elected justice of the peace.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Christine Clay, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert E. Searby and Mrs. George B. Brown of Oakland.

WATCH OVERCHARGES

Individuals who are charged more than official price ceilings, should get receipts for overpriced items and should file a protest immediately with the nearest O.P.A. office. Holders of receipts showing overcharge can bring suit for treble the damages, or for \$50, whichever is highest. In some cases the O.P.A. can bring suit on behalf of the consumer.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navaret Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merriitt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago)
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Unions Send Cigarettes To Our Overseas Forces

Something new in the way of giving has been originated by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. In a rush of patriotic enthusiasm all branches of organized labor are co-operating in a vast campaign to keep our armed forces overseas supplied with Union Label cigarettes.

The Union Label Trades Department states that during the past two months the movement has swept the country like a rising tide. From Maine to New Mexico, from Oregon to Florida, labor unions are showing a generosity that is typical of organized labor as a whole.

Easy Method Provided

The Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes, are aiding in the movement by their own contributions of cigarettes for foreign shipments. This well known union firm has offered an extremely economical price on all gift cigarettes to our armed forces overseas. Unions can send a case of ten thousand "Raleigh" cigarettes for \$25.10. Orders of ten cases or more will be made up with a special sticker on each package of twenty cigarettes bearing the name and address of the donating union. A message of greeting, to be selected by the union, will be inclosed with each carton of 200 cigarettes.

An Additional Donation

In addition, with every ten cases purchased by unions, the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation will donate another case. Every dollar of contribution means one dollar's worth of cigarettes. No salaries or commissions are added to the cost value, and the fighting men get the cigarettes free.

General MacArthur in a cablegram in response as to a query on what his troops would appreciate most, said: "American cigarettes, which of all personal comforts are the most difficult to obtain here." High praise is due the labor unions of America for their splendid effort to meet this enormous need. It is not only a package of cigarettes—this gift from union men—it is a warm handclasp across the sea to prove that the labor organizations of America are behind our fighting men.

Bay Area Unions Are Donors

The LABOR CLARION learns that the following locals of Bay Area union organizations have sent thousands of packages of "Raleigh" cigarettes to our fighting

forces, each package with a special sticker bearing the name of the donating group, and with a message of greeting, selected by the group, inclosed in each carton:

Bartenders No. 41, Machinists' Lodge 1327, Chauffeurs No. 265, Jewelers No. 36, Shipyard and Marine Shop Laborers No. 886 (Oakland), Sausage Makers No. 203, Grocery Clerks No. 648, Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 6, Butchers No. 115, Automotive Machinists No. 1305, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (Oakland). Except where otherwise noted, all of the above-named unions are located in San Francisco.

Labor unions simply send their orders to the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky. The union may designate the fighting front to which it desires to have the cigarettes sent. The Army or Navy takes full responsibility for transportation from the respective ports. The B. & W. export department in San Francisco is at 383 Brannan street (Yukon 1944), where further information may be had on the subject.

"Power and strict accountability for its use are the essential constituents of good government."—Woodrow Wilson.

Member of Waiters' Union Has Four Sons in Service

Organized labor is doing its part, not only in the shops but on the fighting front. A new four-star family from the ranks of organized labor is that of Charles F. Gerughty whose four sons are members of the Army of the United States.

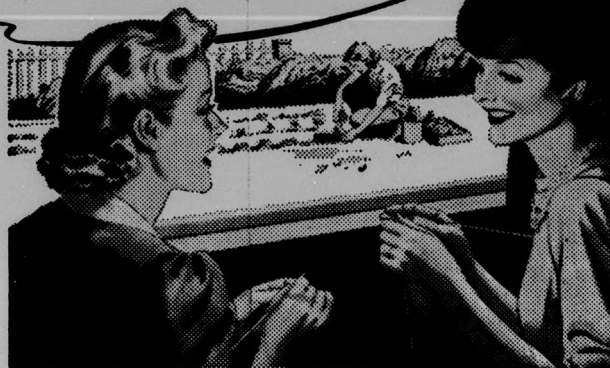
Gerughty Sr., who resides at 1545 Tenth avenue, is a member of Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, and his sons are: Lieut. Robert Gerughty, Signal Corps, Air Forces; Lieut. Stanley Gerughty, Engineers; Pvt. First Class Charles F. Jr., Field Artillery, and Pvt. Thomas V. Gerughty, the latter entering the service last Saturday.

"Stan," "Bob" and "Tom" still are in the United States, while C. F. Jr. has been stationed in the South Pacific where he has been in action since December, 1941. C. F. Jr. is a member of the Teamsters' Union in San Francisco.

MEXICAN LABOR TRAINS

Twenty thousand members of labor unions in the Mexico City district, have completed military training and the training of more thousands has been undertaken.

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It Takes Both War Bonds And War Taxes to Win

[The following article, together with the accompanying table on this page, is forwarded by the U. S. Treasury Department, as informative on the Victory Tax. The Department states that it takes both War Bonds and War Taxes to win this war for humanity, and that the Treasury is dependent upon the newspapers of the nation in this War crisis "to help inform the people of their obligations to their government . . . continued purchase of War Bonds—and payment of the 5 per cent Victory Tax—and the 1943 Income Tax.]

Approximately 50,000,000 American workers began to make an added contribution to the War cost this month in the form of a 5 per cent Victory tax.

For many millions of Americans the Victory tax and the 1943 income tax are the first direct levies to be made by the Government to meet the staggering War costs. And it will take both . . . taxes and War Bonds . . . to provide the supplies and materials to win the War and the peace afterward.

Estimate on Return

The Treasury Department estimates that the Victory tax will raise approximately \$2,000,000,000. Every person receiving more than \$12 per week must pay the Victory tax upon that part of his income over and above the \$12. For example, a married man with a salary of \$50 per week, with two dependents, would make only a net payment of \$1.06 per week after allowance for post-war credit.

The Government has made every effort to make the impact of the new tax as light as possible. The law, in effect, provides that in the case of married persons whose sole income is from wages or salary, 40 per cent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$1000) plus 2 per cent for each dependent (up to a maximum of \$100) may be used as a credit against whatever Federal income taxes the individual may owe at the end of the year—provided he has purchased certain War Bonds, or paid old debts or paid life insurance premiums equal to the amount of this credit. In the case of single persons this credit will be 25 per cent of the Victory tax paid (up to a maximum of \$500). Should the Victory tax credit exceed the individual's Federal income tax, the unused portion of the credit may be refundable to the taxpayer.

More Money to Buy Bonds

Even with the Victory tax, the 1943 income tax, and all other taxes paid by individuals, the average American will have more money with which to buy War Bonds than he has ever had before. Here are the statistics which explain that statement:

In 1940 the total income payments made to the American people amounted to about 76 billion dollars. In that same year the total personal taxes paid—federal, state and local—were roughly 2.5 billion dollars, leaving 73.5 billion dollars of disposable income. During 1943 total income payments are expected to rise to 125 billion dollars and total personal taxes under existing revenue legislation will be 15 billion dollars—leaving 110 billion dollars of income at our disposal as against only 73.5 billion dollars in 1940.

Comparison with Canada and England

In 1943 Mr. Average American will still be carrying a much lighter tax load than his Canadian or English brothers-in-arms. In Great Britain total national and local taxes paid by individuals at present amount to 31 per cent of the national income. In Canada, total individual taxes amount to 25 per cent of the national income. In the United States,

William H. Hansen Manager
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Amount of "Victory Tax" Deductible from Weekly Wages of Selected Amounts and Amount of Net Victory Tax After Deduction of Credits

Weekly wage (gross amount)	Gross Victory Tax	NET VICTORY TAX AFTER CREDITS		
		Single person—no dependents	Married person—no dependents	Married person—two dependents
\$ 12.....				
15.....	\$.15	\$.11	\$.09	\$.08
20.....	.40	.30	.24	.22
30.....	.90	.68	.54	.50
40.....	1.40	1.05	.84	.78
50.....	1.90	1.43	1.14	1.06
60.....	2.40	1.80	1.44	1.34
70.....	2.90	2.18	1.74	1.62
80.....	3.40	2.55	2.04	1.90
90.....	3.90	2.93	2.34	2.18
100.....	4.40	3.30	2.64	2.46

The credits may be taken currently or after the war. They amount to 40 per cent of the tax for married persons, 25 per cent for single persons, and 2 per cent for each dependent. They may be taken currently and will be based on (a) payments of premiums on life insurance policies in force on September 1, 1942; (b) payments of old debts; (c) net purchase of War Bonds.

total personal taxes—federal, state and local—will amount in 1943 to 18 per cent of national income. Our English allies invest an additional 10 per cent of national income in War savings. Our Canadian allies invest an additional 11 per cent of national income in War savings. We Americans, to match the record of our Canadian neighbors, would have to invest this year 20 per cent of our national income in War savings. To match the English record we would have to invest 23 per cent of national income in War savings.

President of School Board

H. I. Christie was elected president of the San Francisco Board of Education this week, in succession to Philip Bush. Christie is secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of this city, and was named to the board in 1941. In changing its officers for the ensuing term the board also amended its rules to provide that the offices shall be rotated every two years.

COURSES FOR S. F. AUXILIARY POLICE

Plans for new courses of instruction for San Francisco's auxiliary police, beginning January 27, and the recruitment of additional personnel for this unit of civilian defense have been announced by Deputy Chief of Police Michael Riordan, chairman of the advisory council of the Auxiliary Police Service. The courses will include such subjects as prevention of looting and protection of damaged property; evacuation of areas contaminated by war gas or unexploded bombs, or threatened by conflagration; sabotage and espionage. Those interested in joining the auxiliary police are asked to secure information and sign up at their local district police station, or at the office of the Deputy Chief at the Hall of Justice.

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Perazzo Named Red Cross Assistant Field Director

Harold P. Perazzo, photographer and former union business representative, has been appointed Red Cross assistant field director at Camp Stoneman, Calif., it is announced by A. L. Schafer, Red Cross Pacific Area Manager.

Perazzo, a native of San Francisco, was representative for the Photographers' Union for five years, and continued as representative when it was combined with the Printing Specialties and Paper Converters' Union No. 362, several years ago. He assumes his new assignment following an intensive training period at Red Cross national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and a month's "internship" in the field director's office in the Presidio of San Francisco.

As an assistant field director with the military and naval welfare service of the Red Cross at Camp Stoneman, Perazzo will assist soldiers in solving their personal or family problems, acting as liaison between the soldier and his family at home. This is part of the comprehensive Red Cross services to the armed forces, extended to Uncle Sam's soldiers, sailors and marines wherever they may be.

More than 3700 Red Cross chapters and 6000 branches throughout the country are on call by field directors to solve difficulties encountered by servicemen's families.

Perazzo's wife and brother live at 1867 Tenth avenue, San Francisco. A second brother is Brother Constantius of St. Dominic church, San Francisco.

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